

# The Polynesian.

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[No. 51.]

## Report of the Minister of the Interior,

READ BEFORE THE KING TO THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE,  
April 28th, 1848.

To the Nobles and Representatives of the people of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled:

I have the honor to present to you a Report of the business conducted with the Department of the Interior, for the year ending March 31st, 1848.

Since the 1st of January last, the Government Press has been under the direction of Chas. E. Hitchcock, Esq., who was appointed by His Majesty, the King, in the room of James Jackson Jarves, Esq., resigned. At that date Mr. Jarves furnished me with an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of his Bureau, during the period he was in office. I now lay that account on the table for your information, marked No. 1. You will find on reference to it that the gross receipts of the Government Press, during the year, were \$27,354.44; and during the same period the gross disbursements amounted to \$32,230.86; showing an apparent loss to the Government of \$4,876.42. During the same period, however, the Press has executed a great amount of work for the Government, for which it receives no credit in the Director's account. The printing thus performed for the Government may, fairly, be estimated at \$11,549.83, which, added to the receipts from other sources, makes the Director's account, makes a total of \$38,904.27; and a surplus to the Government of \$6,573.41, by having this establishment.

The New Printing Office, to which I referred in my last Report, has been completed. The cost of the Building amounted to \$1,755.12. The location of the New Office, from its proximity to Honolulu, is much more convenient for the several Executive Departments, than that of the old one. Since the date of my last Report, a large and handsome Press has been imported from Boston, and the "Polynesian" newspaper has been materially increased in size, and improved in appearance. This Paper is got up in a style highly creditable to the Office, and the printing generally executed there will compare favorably with that of any other country, considering the difficulty of obtaining the materials for the mechanical part of the business.

I think there can be no doubt of the utility and convenience to the Government, of having such an establishment as the Government Press under their control, as they can thereby have their printing executed at any time, and in any style they may require it.

The Bureau of Internal Commerce shows an income derived from Licenses during the year, of \$12,171.33, and an increase over that of the previous year amounting to \$811.43. This increase has been produced by the operation of a Joint Resolution passed by your Honorable House on the 15th day of June, 1847, increasing the charges for various Licenses.

Two Auction Licenses, for Honolulu, were taken out in the year 1847, when the cost of a License was \$500; while, under the new rate of \$1000, only one License has been applied for, at Honolulu, for the present year; thus defeating the object of that part of the Joint Resolution above referred to, which increases the charge for Auction Licenses. I am of opinion that this particular source of Revenue would prove more productive, if Licenses were issued to all who choose to apply, at any time of the year, on the payment of, say \$50 per annum, in advance, and a commission of one per cent. upon all goods or property sold by them at Auction. The gross amount of sales by Auction, in Honolulu, during the year 1847, was \$228,823.1, as reported to me by the Auctioneers. According to the above plan the income to Government from this source would have been as follows, viz:

2 Auction Licenses at \$50 each, - - -	\$100.00
1 per cent. commission on sales, (\$228,823.1) - - -	2,288.23
	<b>\$2,388.23</b>

whereas the amount derived under the present system was only \$100.00.

The whole number of Licenses at present held, under the Bureau of Internal Commerce, is as follows, viz:

Wholesale Goods, Wares, &c. - - -	23
Retail Do. Do. - - -	84
Wholesale Spirituous Liquors, - - -	8
Retail Do. Do. - - -	13
Hotels, - - -	6
Victualling Houses, - - -	26
Billiard Tables, - - -	6
Bowling Alley's, - - -	19
Auctioneers, - - -	3
Hawkers and Pedlars, - - -	71
Newspapers, - - -	2

Many complaints have been made of late by the authorities of Lahaina and Honolulu, especially the former, in regard to the sale of a domestic Liquor, called Beer, which contains ingredients of an unwholesome nature and produces intoxication. I am prepared to lay before you detailed information with reference to this subject of complaint, at any time your Honorable House may be pleased to take the matter into consideration, and I trust your wisdom will devise some measure calculated to put a stop to this evil.

The Newspapers published here, at the present time, are the same as were reported by me last year.

A great deal has been done during the past year in the way of Internal Improvements. Much time and labor have been devoted to the Road through Nuuanu to Koolau, over the Pali. The heavy rains of last year destroyed a bank which had been constructed in order to form the Road down the Pali, so that the Road required to be entirely cut out of solid rock to ensure its durability. The operations on the Pali have necessarily been slow, as the work has been accomplished more by the hand labor of the prisoners, than by the aid of blasting. Two new roads have been opened across Nuuanu Valley, in order to facilitate travelling in that quarter, and another contemplated, parallel with the Nuuanu Road and near the Kalia boundary. Two good and substantial stone Bridges have been erected on the main Road leading from Honolulu to Nuuanu, at an expense of \$4,599. The expense of these Bridges would have been considerably less, but for the untoward recurrence, shortly after the work was commenced, of a freshet similar to that which washed away the old Bridges.

On the Island of Maui several new Roads, Bridges and other improvements, have been made, a good part of which have been effected by the labor of prisoners. A large Market House has been erected at Lahaina, as also a Powder Magazine, and other improvements within the Fort enclosure.

The Reports of the Governors of Kauai and Hawaii, with reference to Internal Improvements on their several Islands, are very profitable. A substantial stone prison has been erected at Hilo. Good Roads will be a great desideratum in all parts of the Kingdom, when the waste lands become occupied as plantations for the cultivation of staple articles of export. I hope, therefore, that sufficient provision will be made to enable me to carry out so desirable an object as the construction of Roads and Bridges.

During the past year, a Harbor Master and Pilot's Office has been erected, at Honolulu, on a piece of land belonging to the Government, near the wharves. A water tank, for the convenience of the shipping, is placed in the basement story of this Building. The water is supplied, through a leaden pipe from the Reservoir on the North East side of the Town. It is now in active operation, and, so far, promises to be profitable. The expense of this establishment was \$2,647.

A new Powder Magazine has been erected within the Fort, at Honolulu. It is a very substantial piece of work, built of coral blocks. A new stone Prison is now in course of erection at the same place, consisting of six apartments, arched overhead with solid masonry. When finished it will be sufficiently secure for the purpose intended.

A new Building for a Custom House, and Bonded Warehouse, has been erected at Honolulu. The walls, of stone, are completed. It is 60 feet long by 40 feet wide and three stories in height. The work is entirely performed by native laborers.

In the month of June last the Harbor Master of Honolulu reported that the harbor was being gradually filled up with the mud carried down by the Nuuanu stream. The following gentlemen were requested to examine the place and recommend a remedy, viz:

Captain Le Borgne of the French Corvette "Sarcelle," Captain Baillie of the British sloop of war "Modeste," and the Hon. Wm. L. Lee. Those gentlemen recommended the construction of a Breakwater, or wall, to intercept the deposit of mud and change the direction of the current, which recommendation has since been acted upon.

Several Pounds for the confinement of estrays, have been constructed in different parts of the Kingdom. The Act relating to Estrays, passed by your Honorable House on the 7th of November, 1846, did not come into practice very generally, until within the last four months. I have reason to hope that, when proper Pounds are provided in sufficient number on the several Islands, and the laws relating to Estrays become generally understood, there will be no cause for complaint on the part of agriculturalists, in reference to this matter.

In a country originally only agricultural, the sudden introduction of cattle unavoidably occasions many difficulties, where fencing materials are not to be obtained. The laws enacted for the protection of farmers may prove too burdensome to owners of cattle, and, if found to be so, ought to be revised, but more time is required to show their real effect.

The number of Marriages reported to me by the Clergy of both denominations, as having been solemnized by them during the year 1847, is as follows:

Hawaii, - - - - -	490
Maui, - - - - -	261
Molokai, - - - - -	65
Oahu, - - - - -	506
Kauai, - - - - -	113

Total, - - - - - 1435

This shows a decrease of more than 300 from the number of marriages reported for the year 1846.

In order to carry out the intention of the Act to alter and amend the Law of Marriage, passed by you on the 7th of September, 1847, I have caused to be printed a number of Bonds, for foreigners, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, which Bonds are kept in readiness at the Home Office in Honolulu, by Henry S. Swinton, Esq., Lahaina, and by Benjamin Pitman, Esq., Hilo. Perhaps this regulation ought to be improved.

The number of Hawaiian seamen shipped during the year 1847, has been reported to me as follows:

At Lahaina, - - - - -	412
At Honolulu, - - - - -	247
Total, - - - - -	659

This exceeds the number reported for the previous year by 125. A very small proportion of these seamen are naturalized foreigners. The number of Constables at present employed on the several Islands, has been reported to me as follows:

Hawaii, - - - - -	300
Maui and dependencies, - - - - -	308
Oahu, - - - - -	303
Kauai, - - - - -	80

Total, - - - - - 991

The organization of the Militia as provided for by the Laws, has not been attempted as yet on any of the Islands, and the existing Military force is in the same state, as regards organization, in which it was last year. The number of soldiers on the Island of Oahu has been reported to me, by His Excellency the Governor, as amounting to 629. The military forces on the other Islands are very small.

The recommendation contained in His Majesty's speech, to your Honorable House, at the opening of the last session, in reference to the organization of volunteer military companies at the principal Ports, has not been acted upon. There can be no doubt of the utility of such an arrangement, but in order to accomplish it, individual effort, on the part of those who take an interest in it, seems more to be required than any particular action on the part of the Government, it being a voluntary thing.

I have called on the several Governors for the usual Reports of the munitions of war, in their respective jurisdictions, and I will be ready at any time to furnish you with information on that subject, whenever you may please to call for it.

The number of foreigners who have been naturalized during the past year, falls short of that of the former year. The number for the year ending March 31st, 1847, was 92, and for the past year only 58. The whole number who have taken the Oath of Allegiance since the Restoration is just 500. A great proportion of these men are married to native wives, and have become permanently settled in this country. I look upon this class of our fellow subjects as a valuable addition to the Nation, both morally and physically. In some parts of the Kingdom they have shown a praiseworthy readiness to assist in the encouragement of Education and public improvements. In the cultivation of the soil they take the lead of their native neighbors, with whom, from their having native families and being able, in general, to speak the Hawaiian language, they live in peace and harmony.

I would suggest to your Honorable House an alteration of the present Law relative to Naturalization, so as to enable foreigners, of good character, especially those who wish to marry, to become naturalized after a shorter residence here than two years, as at present. From constant observation in the discharge of my duty as head of the Bureau of Naturalization, I am prepared to show you that the present regulation is defective, and I hope that at an early day you will take the matter into your wise consideration.

The Law of Naturalization, as it now stands, is inconvenient of execution, involving unnecessary trouble and delay in the business of my Department.

In the business of Registering Vessels considerable activity has prevailed during the past year, both in transferring former Registers and granting new ones. The amount of Shipping under our flag has increased as follows:

Tonnage of Vessels, Jan. 1, 1847, - - -	1578 tons.
Do. Do. March 31, 1848, - - -	2537 tons.

Showing an increase of 959 tons, about 60 per cent. in fifteen months. The whole number of vessels now registered is 74.

I take this opportunity to suggest to you the propriety of altering the existing Law of Registry. In practice, it is found to be very defective, and often embarrassing, from its indefiniteness. I am prepared to furnish you with information on this subject, if you should at any time require it.

The number of vessels at present Licensed to the Coasting Trade is fifty, and the amount received for Licenses during the year ending March 31st was \$1250.

The amount of Revenue derived from Tabooed Fish during the past year was \$1207.36, showing an increase of \$763.55, over the income from the same source reported by me last April. This increase is attributable to an improved system of management in its collection.

The number of Royal Patents for lands issued during the year ending March 31st was 68. Of these, 52 Patents were for land suitable for cultivation, and conveyed away about 2360 acres of land. The number of Leases granted during the same period was 9. Of which 3 were for plantations, and comprised about 735 acres, making a total of about 3100 acres of land for cultivation, disposed of during the year. There have also been issued five Royal Patents, to persons commuting the titles awarded to them by the Board of Commissioners to quiet Land Titles.

On the 18th of December last, a Committee was appointed by the King in Privy Council to effect an amicable division of Lands, between His Majesty, the Chiefs, and the Nobles. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Keoni Ana, G. P. Judd, M. Kekuanoa, and Jona Piiko. Under their management the division has been made in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned, as you will see by reference to a copy of their Report, which I now lay on the table marked No. 2.

I would earnestly recommend to you the appointment of one or more agents to have charge of the lands belonging to the Government, and to attend to their disposition.

The time allotted for sending in Claims to the Board of Land Commissioners expired on the 14th day of February last, up to which date there were presented 10,735 Claims, of which 300 were Claims by Foreigners. Action has been had by the Board on 939.

97 have been adjudicated, and 20 Awards have been rendered to the Claimants.

By a Joint Resolution passed by your Honorable House on the 4th day of May, 1847, the Office of Attorney General was suspended, and the duties formerly belonging to that office were thrown, in part, upon me.

In connection with this portion of my duties, I now lay on the Table the Report of Henry Sea, Esq., Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, for the year ending March 31st, and the Report of John R. Jasper, Esq., Registrar of Conveyances and Notary Public, from May 8th, 1847 to March 15th, 1848, marked respectively No. 3 and No. 4.

The avails of the Interior Department for the year, paid into the Royal Exchequer, amount to \$17,236.69, a particular statement of which, marked No. 5, I now lay on the Table for your information.

God preserve the King.

KEONI ANA.

## Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations,

READ BEFORE THE KING TO THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE,  
April 28th, 1848.

Since my last Report, read to you, on the 4th of May, 1847, the following are the chief events connected with my Department.

On the 17th of May, 1847, an appeal was made to the Queen of Great Britain on a subject of great importance to British interests on these Islands, and the subject of British subjects to the King's authority, lawfully exercised. To that appeal, no answer has been as yet received.

The negotiations with the Commissioner of the United States, on the subject of a Treaty with that Republic, were suspended on the 31st of May, 1847. The Commissioner contended for a principle in regard to Juries, which Mr. J. and I, as the King's Plenipotentiaries, could not admit. The draft of the Treaty as proposed by the Commissioner of the United States, the objections by the King's Plenipotentiaries, and the correspondence upon the subject have been referred to the Government of that Republic. Until their views be ascertained, it would be premature to lay the documents referred to before you.

On the 13th of August Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, made officially known that the British Government had decided that Mr. Charlton was not to be disturbed in the possession of the land, known by the name of Puhalaohala, awarded to him by the decision of the Earl of Aberdeen of the 12th of September, 1843. That decision was made subject to certain rules and principles which have not been observed; nevertheless, it was the pleasure of the King to conform to it, and to authorize the notice published under date of 1st September, of which I append copy No. 1.

The natives, whose violent ejection from the land has thus been confirmed, very naturally and justly look for some adequate compensation. The multiplicity of claimants and the remote distances from one another, at which they live have hitherto prevented them from uniting in any plan for prosecuting their rights.

On the same day Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General made known that in the opinion of the British Government, the Hawaiian Government could construct Wharves in front of the land awarded to Mr. Charlton, without infringing upon his right, and that the claim of James Ruddack to land in Nuuanu Valley was one which should be heard and decided by the local tribunals.

Upon both points the views of the British Government are in accordance with those entertained by this Government, and in which Rear Admiral Sir George F. Seymour had formed, during his second visit to these Islands.

On the 25th of August, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, officially suggested to this Government that they should settle a pension of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day upon James Maclean, alleging that he had been perjured by the Police, in the conflict with the crew of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Juno," in 1846, and on the 23d of September, he further suggested that the sum of \$425 16s. 8d. should be granted to that man, as an equivalent to a pension of 14d. per day, he being, as represented, twenty years of age.

This question was referred to the British Government, through the King's Commissioner, in London, on the 25th of September. It would be improper to anticipate what their decision may be on such a case.

On the 23d of October, the Consul of Peru, made known that having returned to the United States, he had commissioned William Baker, Jr., Esq., to act as Consul for Peru, during his absence. The King was pleased to approve of that appointment, which has been communicated to the Government of Peru.

On the 1st of January, Mr. Suwerkrop presented to me his credentials from the Senate of the Republic of Hamburg as their Plenipotentiary for the special purpose of negotiating a Treaty with this Kingdom, and to act as their Consul for the Hawaiian Islands. Under similar powers, conferred upon me by His Majesty, the Treaty of the 8th January was concluded, which is substantially the same as that of the 19th October, 1846, negotiated by His Danish Majesty's Chamberlain, Captain Steen Anderson Bille.

On the 1st of February Le Chevalier Dillon arrived in the French Corvette La Sarcelle. On the 2nd he presented his credentials as Consul of France, of the first class, for these Islands, commissioned to exchange the ratification of the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846. His Majesty the King of the French has vouchsafed to ratify that treaty in the same friendly and protective terms in which Her Britannic Majesty had previously ratified the Treaty with Great Britain of the same date, and to the same effect.

Previous to the exchange of ratifications M. Dillon, on behalf of France, insisted, notwithstanding the express wording of the sixth Article of that Treaty, that her wines should be admitted at a duty of only 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, because the King's Government had allowed malt liquors and cider to be imported at that duty. He contended that in framing the sixth Article the Government of France had in view all liquors which could intoxicate, and that the malt liquors of Great Britain being quite as intoxicating as the wines of France, if the former were admitted, at the reduced duty, the latter ought also to be admitted.

You will see by the correspondence with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, (Nos. 2 to 13 inclusive in the Appendix) that he resisted that view when asserted on behalf of this Government, and that evading entirely the intention of the British and French Governments, and the question whether malt liquors and cider had an intoxicating effect or not, upon the ground that they were not usually named as spirituous liquors, he protested against the duty of 50 cents per gallon imposed on such malt liquors and cider, as an infringement of the sixth Article of the Treaty.

These views of the Representatives of France and Great Britain upon a point which, in its practical results, affects the most cardinal principle of the King's internal policy, for the preservation and moral amelioration of His native subjects, and other reasons which will be found in my correspondence with M. Dillon (A No. 1 to 11 inclusive) appended to my despatch of 3d March to the King's Commissioner in London, warrant, on the part of the King's Government, the belief that those great nations, the leaders of the civilization of the world, will either greatly modify the existing Treaties of the 26th of March, 1846, or consent to Treaties entirely new.

With that view, by order of the King, simultaneously with the concession in regard to wines, at the demand of M. Dillon, I served upon him and upon the Consul General of Great Britain the Protest which you will find in the Appendix, together with copies of my correspondence with the latter gentleman upon the subject, marked A No. 12 and A No. 13.

In my report of 4th May last year, I stated that the opinion of Loftus Wigram, Esq., Queen's Counsel, on certain matters then alluded to, had been received, and that that of Sir John Dobson, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Law Adviser, was expected by the first vessel from Mazatlan, and that when the latter was received both opinions would be made public. Sir John Dobson's opinion, although dated 31st December, 1846, only reached me on the 2d of February, 1848. You will find both opinions, in the Appendix marked A No. 14 and A No. 15. They are of great importance to this Government, so far as they apply to the case of Greenway versus Charlton, and to several other questions on which much opposition had been made to the King's Courts, and much blame had been sought to be attached to His Majesty's Government.

It is to be regretted that the gentleman who holds Mr. Charlton's power of Attorney, has not come forward, in any way, to co-op-

rate with this Government in the efforts which they are inclined to make to bring about an amicable compromise of the question so long agitated. Had those powers continued in the possession of Henry Skinner, Esq., there is every reason to believe that that desirable result would have been accomplished. Mr. French, the representative of Mr. Greenway, by right of partnership and of the assumption and payment of his liabilities, has always evinced the most favorable disposition, but so long as the defendant is absent, and his Attorney here abstains from acting, it is altogether out of Mr. French's power to bring the matter to a termination.

My views upon the question in its present state were fully made known to Mr. French and Mr. Skinner on the 10th of Feb., having requested their attendance simultaneously for that special purpose and to hear the opinions read. Mr. Skinner being divested of the powers which he formerly held declined to take cognizance of any matter not affecting him as the lessee of the premises. The prudence and propriety of that resolution was not to be questioned, but desirous of expediting a settlement so far as in me lay, I published the official notice, of which you will find copy under No. 16. Excepting Mr. French no one has taken any notice of it.

At the date of my last Report, I considered the question of Messrs. Ladd & Co. as virtually settled through the friendly mediation of M. Dudoit. But the beneficence of the Government towards the unfortunate creditors of that Firm, sanctioned by numerous resolutions of the King in Council, was defeated by new and very unwarrantable pretensions on the part of a few of those creditors. To counteract them, it was deemed necessary to address the Circular of 22nd May, 1847, to the Commissioner of the United States and to all other foreign Consuls, of which Circular you will find copy under No. 17.

The defence of the Government against the large claims set up by Messrs. Ladd & Co., had been conducted by the late Attorney General, Mr. Ricord, up to the 17th of May. That gentleman having resigned, and Messrs. Ladd & Co. having withdrawn their suit, the sequel of the negotiations was entrusted to Mr. Judd.

The King's Government have received assurances, from many quarters, that efforts are to be made at Washington to revive that old and most odious question, as one of international grievance. They have reason to believe that no representations have gone on to that effect through official channels, and they believe that the enlightened and popular Government of the United States, is not one which easily listens to *ex parte* statements. But all Governments, even the most moral and just, are liable to be taken by surprise in regard to events passing at such a distance. To guard against that danger—the only one with the United States, in this case, I have taken some precautionary measures, which if occasion should so require, shall be made public.

All attempts in that and a few other cases, to get up a sensation against the Government, in the foreign community, have signally failed. So have also attempts that have not been wanting, to commit the Commanders of some foreign ships of war, to acts of violence subversive of private ends and passions. The consequence of all this has been a greatly improved tone in public feeling, and much relief to the Government in all its Departments, but more especially in the Judicial and that of Foreign Relations.

The practice of taking the opinions of foreign Counsel of their own nation, in cases of great delicacy or difficulty between foreigners, referred to in the King's Speech on the 31st July, 1846, has been productive of much benefit. In seeking such opinions of foreign jurists, it is not meant to prefer one nation to another.

With a view to obtain correct information upon many points that, whether properly or improperly, had been made topics of diplomatic question and debate, and for other reasons, unnecessary to state, I addressed to all Christian Missionaries (without distinction of sect) certain statistical and other questions, dated 9th May, 1846. Several of the replies were received a long while ago, but as others were expected I delayed making any use of those first received. They are now being published by a Committee appointed for that purpose; and will be added to my Report when printed. They will be found to contain much interesting matter, highly deserving of your consideration as Legislators, and of that of all impartial persons who take an interest in knowing correctly what Christian Ministers and Teachers have already done, the difficulties they have had, and still have, to contend with, and what remains for them yet to do, for the benefit of the Hawaiian race.

Christianity and Commerce, the great civilizers of all modern nations, have been eminently so in these Islands. The progress of foreign commerce, therefore, possesses a national interest, second only to that of religion and morality. That progress thus far has been very satisfactory. By the statistical records kept by the Collector General, Mr. Paty, it appears that for the years undermentioned the gross Imports have been as follows:

Year ending 31st March, 1846, - - -	\$494,208.00
Do. do. do. 1847, - - -	516,173.00
Do. do. do. 1848, - - -	522,720.00

But a surer criterion of the increased comforts of the people is the amount of goods taken for home consumption. According to the same records, that was as follows:

1846, - - - - -	\$447,521.00
1847, - - - - -	464,189.00
1848, - - - - -	509,155.00

The account of the Exports are not so satisfactory. The average for the years 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847, as per my last Report, was \$681,748.00; the amount for the year ending 31st March, 1848, is only \$454,265.00, being a falling off from that average of \$227,483.00, and of \$323,085.00 as compared with the estimate, for the year ending 31st March, 1847. In the supplies for shipping alone, there has been a decrease of \$132,300.00 as compared with the previous year. Perhaps much of that difference may be accounted for by the Foreign Exchange, of which Mr. Paty has made no estimate.

But under all allowances the commerce and revenue of the country may experience a very sudden and great revulsion, unless you provide against the falling off of whalships by enacting those laws promotive of agriculture, which the King has recommended to you. I therefore adhere to the opinion stated in my last Report that it is desirable to encourage the ingress of all foreigners of good character and industrious habits who may apply for permission to remain, and to grant them, on petition, privileges such as they may deserve, they duly acknowledging the King's Sovereign Jurisdiction over them, while they remain obeying the laws and contenting themselves with such protection and rights as are guaranteed to them by Treaty.

The invitation to the foreign residents upon the subject of an Episcopal Church, explained in my last Report, has not led to any result.

Thomas R. Eldredge, Esq., the King's Charge d'Affaires for Peru, has been very kindly received by His Excellency the President, General Don Roman Castilla, and since September last has been discharging the duties of that office. The Government of Peru are disposed to enter into conventional engagements with this Kingdom.

Assurances to the same effect have been received from the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, through His Excellency Don Jose Mariano Rodriguez.

Our relations with Mexico have been interrupted owing to the war between that Republic and the United States.

With California, Oregon and the Russian settlement of New Archangel, we have had considerable intercourse. Our trade with those and other countries will increase, as our agriculture improves. The position and other capabilities of the Islands fit them to be to those settlements what the West Indies have been to Europe, and to support, in abundance and comfort, a population ten times larger than what at present exists on the Islands.

Whether the Islands decline from what they now are, or attain great prosperity, will materially depend upon the character of the laws which you may establish, especially in regard to the available lands of the Kingdom.

God preserve the King.

ROBERT C. WYLLIE.

Owing to the great length of the documents referred to in the foregoing Report, they will not be published in the paper. The Reports will shortly be published in pamphlet form when these documents and the Replies of the Missionaries to the questions proposed by Mr. Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign Relations, will be appended.